=> s gastric proton pump

```
         12227 GASTRIC
         24289 PROTON
        251472 PUMP
L1          11 GASTRIC PROTON PUMP
               (GASTRIC(W)PROTON(W)PUMP)
```

=> d l1

1. 5,888,535, Mar. 30, 1999, Methods and compositions for treating gastric disorders using optically pure (-) pantoprazole; Nancy M. Gray, 424/449, 451, 464; 514/338 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d l1 2-11 ab bib pn

US PAT NO: 5,756,296 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 2 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Methods of producing synthetic heteropolymers and multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures capable of assembling non-oligonucleotide molecules are provided. These structures are used to direct the assembly of multimolecular complexes. A number of synthetic heteropolymers, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures and multimolecular complexes are also provided.

US PAT NO: 5,756,296 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 2 of 11
DATE ISSUED: May 26, 1998
TITLE: Nucleotide-directed assembly of bimolecular and multimolecular drugs and devices
INVENTOR: Roger S. Cubicciotti, 258 Midland Ave., Montclair, NJ 07042
APPL-NO: 08/575,781
DATE FILED: Dec. 22, 1995
ART-UNIT: 187
PRIM-EXMR: Bradley L. Sisson
LEGAL-REP: Law Offices of Jane Massey Licata

US PAT NO: 5,753,265 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 3 of 11

ABSTRACT:

A new pharmaceutical multiple unit tableted dosage form containing as active ingredient an acid labile H.sup.+ K.sup.+ -ATPase inhibitor or an alkaline salt thereof or one of its single enantiomers or an alkaline salt thereof, a method for the manufacture of such a formulation, and the method of treatment with such a formulation in medicine.

US PAT NO: 5,753,265 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 3 of 11
DATE ISSUED: May 19, 1998
TITLE: Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparation
INVENTOR: Pontus John Arvid Bergstrand, Gothenburg, Sweden
Kurt Ingmar Lovgren, Molndal, Sweden
ASSIGNEE: Astra Aktiebolag, Sodertalje, Sweden (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 08/464,774
DATE FILED: Jun. 22, 1995
ART-UNIT: 152

PRIM-EXMR: Thurman K. Page
ASST-EXMR: Sharon Howard
LEGAL-REP: White & Case

US PAT NO: 5,739,305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 4 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Methods of producing synthetic heteropolymers and multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures capable of assembling non-oligonucleotide molecules are provided. These structures are used to direct the assembly of multimolecular complexes. A number of synthetic heteropolymers, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures and multimolecular complexes are also provided.

US PAT NO: 5,739,305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 4 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Apr. 14, 1998
TITLE: Nucleotide-directed assembly of bimolecular and multimolecular drugs and devices
INVENTOR: Roger S. Cubicciotti, 258 Midland Ave., Montclair, NJ 07042
APPL-NO: 08/487,968
DATE FILED: Jun. 7, 1995
ART-UNIT: 187
PRIM-EXMR: Bradley L. Sisson
LEGAL-REP: Law Offices of Jane Massey Licata

US PAT NO: 5,656,739 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 5 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Methods of producing synthetic heteropolymers and multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures capable of assembling non-oligonucleotide molecules are provided. These structures are used to direct the assembly of multimolecular complexes. A number of synthetic heteropolymers, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures and multimolecular complexes are also provided.

US PAT NO: 5,656,739 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 5 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Aug. 12, 1997
TITLE: Nucleotide-directed assembly of bimolecular and multimolecular drugs and devices
INVENTOR: Roger S. Cubicciotti, 258 Midland Ave., Montclair, NJ 07042
APPL-NO: 08/487,959
DATE FILED: Jun. 7, 1995
ART-UNIT: 187
PRIM-EXMR: W. Gary Jones
ASST-EXMR: Dianne Rees
LEGAL-REP: Law Offices of Jane Massey Licata

US PAT NO: 5,625,069 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 6 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A process of preparing 2-cyano-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine. The process includes the steps of: acylating 2-methyl-1-penten-1-alkoxy-3-one to obtain 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-pyrone; ammonolyzing 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-pyrone to obtain 2-carboxamido-3,5-dimethyl-4(1H)-pyridone; methylating 2-carboxamido-3,5-dimethyl-4(1H)-pyridone to obtain 2-carboxamido-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine; and dehydrating said 2-carboxamido-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridone to obtain 2-cyano-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine.

US PAT NO: 5,625,069 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 6 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Apr. 29, 1997

TITLE: Process for preparing 2-cyano-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine
INVENTOR: Shan-Yen Chou, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Tsai-Mien Huang, Changhua, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Shyh-Fong Chen, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Hao Ku, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
ASSIGNEE: Development Center for Biotechnology, China (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 08/681,214
DATE FILED: Jul. 22, 1996
ART-UNIT: 123
PRIM-EXMR: C. Warren Ivy
ASST-EXMR: Garth M. Dahlen
LEGAL-REP: Fish & Richardson P.C.

US PAT NO: 5,616,713 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 7 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A process of preparing 2-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine including the steps of acylating 2-methyl-1-penten-1-alkoxy-3-one to obtain 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-pyrone; ammonolyzing 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-pyrone to obtain 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4(1H)-pyridone; halogenating 2-alkoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4(1H)-pyridone to obtain 2-alkoxycarbonyl-4-halo-3,5-dimethylpyridine; methoxylating 2-alkoxycarbonyl-4-halo-3,5-dimethylpyridine to obtain 2-methoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine; and reducing 2-methoxycarbonyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine to obtain 2-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine.

US PAT NO: 5,616,713 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 7 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Apr. 1, 1997
TITLE: Process of preparing 2-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethyl-4-methoxypyridine
INVENTOR: Shan-Yen Chou, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Tsai-Mien Huang, Changhua, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Shyh-Fong Chen, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
Hao Ku, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA
ASSIGNEE: Development Center for Biotechnology, Taipei, tAIWAN, pROVINCE OF cHINA (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 08/681,123
DATE FILED: Jul. 22, 1996
ART-UNIT: 123
PRIM-EXMR: C. Warren Ivy
ASST-EXMR: Garth M. Dahlen
LEGAL-REP: Fish & Richardson P.C.

US PAT NO: 5,391,752 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 8 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Anti-ulcer agents having a methylsulfinyl bridge between a substituted pyridine moiety and a substituted benzimidazole moiety are prepared by oxidizing the corresponding compounds, having a methylthio bridge, with magnesium monoperoxyphthalate in a suitable solvent. The reaction may be run in an aromatic hydrocarbon solvent, wherein the product may crystallize out of the reaction solution and may be directly isolated by filtration.

US PAT NO: 5,391,752 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 8 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Feb. 21, 1995
TITLE: Process for the preparation of antiulcer agents
INVENTOR: Robert S. Hoerrner, Scotch Plains, NJ
Joel J. Friedman, East Brunswick, NJ
Joseph S. Amato, Brooklyn, NY
Thomas M. Liu, Westfield, NJ

Ichiro Shinkai, Westfield, NJ
Leonard M. Weinstock, Hilton Head, SC
ASSIGNEE: Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ (U.S. corp.)
APPL-NO: 08/022,804
DATE FILED: Feb. 22, 1993
ART-UNIT: 123
PRIM-EXMR: Jane T. Fan
LEGAL-REP: Catherine A. Dolan, David A. Muthard, Paul D. Matukaitis

US PAT NO: 5,336,503 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 9 of 11

ABSTRACT:
A pharmaceutical composition for treating a peptic ulcer, which comprises a myosin light chain kinase inhibitor as an active ingredient and a pharmaceutical additive. The myosin light chain inhibitor reduced the gastric acid secretion and is considered an excellent anti-ulcer agent.

US PAT NO: 5,336,503 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 9 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Aug. 9, 1994
TITLE: Anti-peptic ulcer agent
INVENTOR: Junichiro Wakasugi, Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNEE: Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 07/861,310
DATE FILED: Mar. 31, 1992
ART-UNIT: 152
PRIM-EXMR: Thurman K. Page
ASST-EXMR: William E. Benston, Jr.
LEGAL-REP: Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas

US PAT NO: 5,330,982 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 10 of 11

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to the use of a compound which is an antagonist of 5-HT at 5-HT.sub.3 receptors and promotes gastric emptying in conjunction with an H.sup.+ K.sup.+ ATPase inhibitor in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders.

US PAT NO: 5,330,982 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 10 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Jul. 19, 1994
TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition containing a 5-HT receptor antagonist and an H.sup.+ K.sup.+ Atpase inhibitor and a method of treating gastrointestingal disorders therewith
INVENTOR: Michael B. Tyers, Ware, England
ASSIGNEE: Glaxo Group Limited, London, England (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 07/935,443
DATE FILED: Aug. 25, 1992
ART-UNIT: 125
PRIM-EXMR: Marianne M. Cintins
ASST-EXMR: William R. A. Jarvis
LEGAL-REP: Bacon & Thomas

US PAT NO: 5,149,702 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 11 of 11

ABSTRACT:
Provided are cycloheptenopyridine derivatives represented by the general formula ##STR1## [wherein R represents a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl group; R.sup.1 represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower cycloalkoxy group, amido group, substituted phenoxy group, substituted benzyloxy group, lower alkoxy group optionally containing halogen atoms(s), nitro group, hydroxyl group, lower alkenyloxy group, lower alkylthio group, or a group--NR.sup.4 R.sup.5 (wherein R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 may be the same or different and each represent a hydrogen atom or lower alkyl group, or R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 mutually combine together

with the nitrogen atom adjacent thereto to form a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic group); R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, halogen atom, lower alkyl group optionally containing a halogen atom, lower alkoxy group optionally containing a halogen atom, hydroxyl group, acyl group, lower alkoxycarbonyl group, nitro group or amino group; R.sup.3 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, lower alkoxymethyl group, lower alkylcarbonyl group, lower alkoxycarbonyl group, carbamoyl group, lower alkylcarbamoyl group, lower alkylcarbonylmethyl group, lower alkoxycarbonyl group, lower acyloxymethyl group, lower alkylsulfonyl group, or physiologically acceptable protective group eliminatable in an acid medium or under a physiological condition; n represents 0 or 1; and A represents a methine carbon or nitrogen atom] or their salts. These derivatives and their salts are useful as antiulcer agents.

US PAT NO: 5,149,702 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 11 of 11
DATE ISSUED: Sep. 22, 1992
TITLE: Cycloheptenopyridine derivatives, process for preparation thereof and antiulcer agents containing the same
INVENTOR: Shin-ichi Yamada, Fukushima, Japan
Takao Goto, Koori, Japan
Rie Yorita, Fukushima, Japan
Eizi Shimanuki, Fukushima, Japan
Takaji Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Japan
Kentaro Kogi, Shiroishi, Japan
Senichi Narita, Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNEE: Toa Eiyo Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (foreign corp.)
APPL-NO: 07/618,943
DATE FILED: Nov. 27, 1990
ART-UNIT: 129
PRIM-EXMR: Carolyn Elmore
ASST-EXMR: Scott C. Rand
LEGAL-REP: Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
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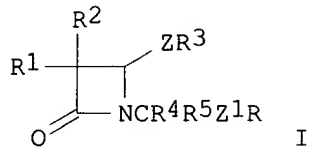


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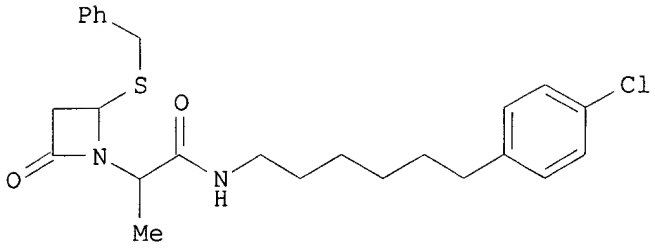



II

AB Title compds. [I; R = (un)substituted aryl; R1,R2 = H, halo, alkyl; R3 = (cyclo)alkyl, (hetero)aryl(alkyl), etc.; R4,R5 = H, alkyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; Z = O or SO0-2; Z1 = bond, alkylene, CO1-2(CH2)m, etc.; m = 0-12] were prepd. Thus, 4-benzylthioazetidin-2-one (prepn. given) was alkylated by MeCHBrCO2Me and the sapond. product amidated by 4-ClC6H4(CH2)6NH2 to give title compd. II. Data for biol. activity of I were given,.

AN 1997:205042 CAPLUS

DN 126:199444

TI Preparation of azetidinone derivatives as phospholipase A2 inhibitors

IN Dhanak, Dashyant; Hickey, Deirdre Mary Bernadette; Ife, Robert John; Leach, Colin Andrew; Tew, David Graham

PA Smithkline Beecham Plc, UK; Dhanak, Dashyant; Hickey, Deirdre Mary Bernadette; Ife, Robert John; Leach, Colin Andrew; Tew, David Graham

SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9702242 | A1 | 19970123 | WO 1996-EP2765 | 19960620 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG | | | | |
| | RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA | | | | |
| | CA 2225627 | AA | 19970123 | CA 1996-2225627 | 19960620 |
| | AU 9663050 | A1 | 19970205 | AU 1996-63050 | 19960620 |
| | AU 708032 | B2 | 19990729 | | |
| | EP 840725 | A1 | 19980513 | EP 1996-922030 | 19960620 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI | | | | |
| | CN 1197452 | A | 19981028 | CN 1996-196661 | 19960620 |
| | BR 9609445 | A | 19990406 | BR 1996-9445 | 19960620 |
| | NO 9706158 | A | 19980225 | NO 1997-6158 | 19971230 |
| PRAI | GB 1995-13442 | | 19950701 | | |
| | GB 1995-15056 | | 19950722 | | |

GB 1995-15206 19950725
GB 1995-16985 19950818
GB 1995-25132 19951208
GB 1996-8650 19960426
GB 1996-8651 19960426
WO 1996-EP2765 19960620

OS MARPAT 126:199444

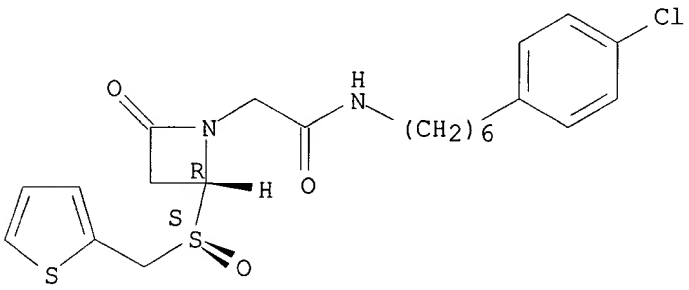
TI Preparation of azetidinone derivatives as phospholipase A2 inhibitors

IT **187813-65-6P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of azetidinone derivs. as phospholipase A2 inhibitors)

RN 187813-65-6 CAPLUS

CN 1-Azetidineacetamide, N-[6-(4-chlorophenyl)hexyl]-2-oxo-4-[(2-thienylmethyl)sulfinyl]-, (R*,S*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.




L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

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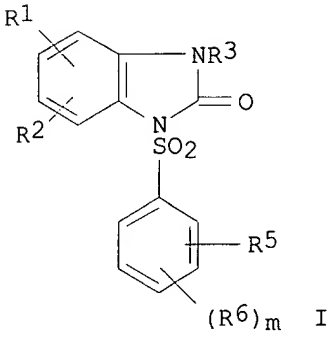


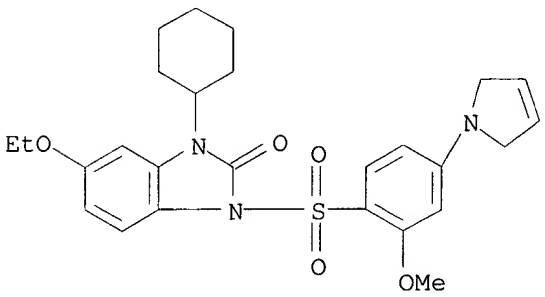

I

AB Title compds. [I; R1, R2 = H, halo, OH, .omega.-haloalkoxy, alkyl, alkoxy, CF3, .omega.-hydroxyalkoxy, cyano, PhO, phenylsulfonamido, alkoxycarbonylamino, etc.; R3 = R4, (R4-substituted) alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, indanyl, hexahydroindanyl, adamantyl, noradamantyl, norbornyl, etc.; R4 = amino, aryl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, (substituted) cycloalkyl, etc.; R5, R6 = H, halo, alkyl, CF3, cyano, NO2, hydroxylamino, carboxy, (substituted) guanidino, etc.; m = 1-4; with provisos], were prepd. Thus, 5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-phenyl-2H-benzimidazol-2-one in DMF was treated with NaH and then 2-methoxy-4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride to give 5-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-(2-methoxy-4-nitrobenzenesulfonyl)-3-phenyl-2H-benzimidazol-2-one. I inhibited binding of arginine vasopressin to vasopressin V2 receptors with IC50 values of <10-9 M.

AN 1995:480317 CAPLUS
DN 122:239703
TI Preparation of 1-benzenesulfonyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-ones as vasopressin and oxytocin antagonists.
IN Di Malta, Alain; Mettefeu, Daniel; Roux, Richard; Garcia, Georges; Nisato, Dino; Serradeil-Legal, Claudine
PA Sanofi, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | EP 636614 | A1 | 19950201 | EP 1994-401736 | 19940728 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | FR 2708608 | A1 | 19950210 | FR 1993-9403 | 19930730 |
| | FR 2708608 | B1 | 19951027 | | |
| | CA 2129214 | AA | 19950131 | CA 1994-2129214 | 19940729 |
| | NO 9402835 | A | 19950131 | NO 1994-2835 | 19940729 |
| | FI 9403571 | A | 19950131 | FI 1994-3571 | 19940729 |
| | AU 9468788 | A1 | 19950209 | AU 1994-68788 | 19940729 |
| | AU 679535 | B2 | 19970703 | | |
| | ZA 9405655 | A | 19950314 | ZA 1994-5655 | 19940729 |
| | HU 67801 | A2 | 19950529 | HU 1994-2238 | 19940729 |
| | US 5585394 | A | 19961217 | US 1994-282547 | 19940729 |
| | CN 1106804 | A | 19950816 | CN 1994-114901 | 19940730 |
| | JP 07215947 | A2 | 19950815 | JP 1994-199080 | 19940801 |

PRAI FR 1993-9403 19930730
OS MARPAT 122:239703
TI Preparation of 1-benzenesulfonyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-ones as vasopressin and oxytocin antagonists.
IT **162138-94-5P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of 1-benzenesulfonyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-benzimidazol-2-ones as vasopressin and oxytocin antagonists)
RN 162138-94-5 CAPLUS
CN 2H-Benzimidazol-2-one, 3-cyclohexyl-1-[[4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-methoxyphenyl]sulfonyl]-5-ethoxy-1,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
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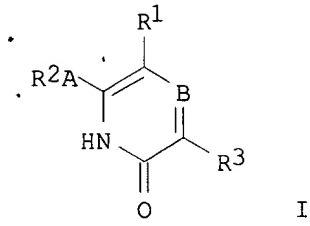

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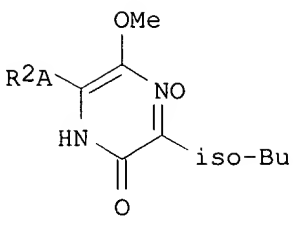

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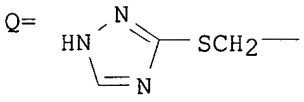
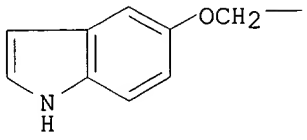
Q= 

Q1= 

AB The title compds. [I; R1 = lower alkoxy; B = N(O), N; R3 = lower alkyl; A = lower alkylene; R2 = 5- to 13-membered ring (un)satd. mono-, di-, or tricyclic heterocyclyl having 1-4 N atoms and optionally substituted with oxo group, XR4, NH2, NHCOR6; X = O, S, SO SO2; R4 = Ph optionally having a substituent selected from OH, phenyl-lower alkoxy, or halo, 5- to 10-membered ring unsatd. heterocyclyl contg. 1-3 atoms selected from N, O, and S and optionally substituted with lower alkyl or Ph; R6 = lower alkyl, Ph optionally having lower alkyl which may be substituted with 1-3 halogen atoms, phenyl-lower alkenyl optionally having lower alkoxy group on the Ph ring] are prepd. These pyrazine derivs. I are useful for the treatment or prevention of superoxide (O2-)-related diseases such as autoimmune diseases (e.g. rheumatism), arteriosclerosis, ischemic heart disease or brain disorder, liver or kidney failure, and nephritis. Thus, 0.15 g NaOMe was added to a soln. of 0.20 g 3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole and 0.44 g dihydropyrazinone oxide [II; R2A = BrCH2] in anhyd. MeOH and the resultant mixt. was stirred at room temp. for 13 h followed filtration of pptd. crystals and recrystn. from MeOH to give 0.34 g title compd. II(R2A = Q). II showed IC50 of <0.3 .times. 10-5 g/mL for inhibiting the prodn. of H2O2 in rat neutrophil leukocyte of abdominal cavity. II (R2A = benzothiazol-2-ylsulfonyl) inhibited the mineral oil-stimulated prodn. of macrophage in guinea pig abdominal cavity with IC50 of 0.3 .times. 10-5 g/mL. A tablet formulation contg. II (R2A = Q1) was given.

AN 1994:630792 CAPLUS
DN 121:230792

TI Preparation of 1,2-dihydropyrazin-2-one derivatives as superoxide inhibitors and having antiproteinuria effect against Masugi nephritis

IN Tone, Hitoshi; Tamura, Katsumi; Sato, Hideaki; Morisue, Masatoshi; Myazaki, Toshiki; Nakano, Yoshimasa
PA Otsuka Pharma Co Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

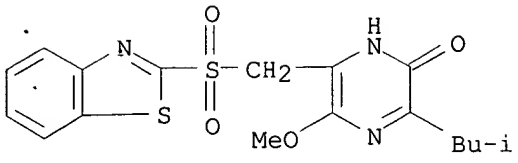
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 06135946 | A2 | 19940517 | JP 1992-333428 | 19921030 |

OS MARPAT 121:230792

TI Preparation of 1,2-dihydropyrazin-2-one derivatives as superoxide inhibitors and having antiproteinuria effect against Masugi nephritis

IT **158314-94-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, as superoxide inhibitor)

RN 158314-94-4 CAPLUS
CN 2(1H)-Pyrazinone, 6-[(2-benzothiazolylsulfonyl)methyl]-5-methoxy-3-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
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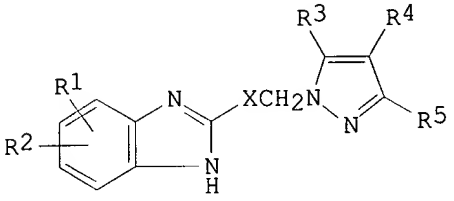

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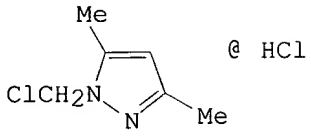


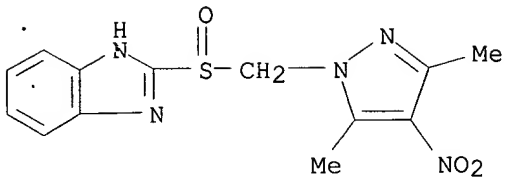
II

AB The title compds. (I; R1, R2 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, etc., R1R2 = benzo; R3, R5 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, haloalkoxy; R4 = H, alkyl, aralkyl, etc.; X = S, SO), effective antiulcer agents, are prepd. 2-Mercaptobenzimidazole (600 mg) and 920 mg pyrazole salt II were added to a soln. of 85% NaOH in MeOH with stirring at room temp. to give 311 mg sulfide I (R1 = R2 = R4 = H, R3 = R5 = Me, X = S), which (258 mg) was oxidized with m-ClC6H4CO2OH in CH2Cl2 at -60.degree. to -70.degree. to give 128 mg sulfoxide I (R1 = R2 = R4 = H, R3 = R5 = Me, X = SO), (III). III inhibited stress-induced ulcer formation by 82% at 10 mg/kg p.o. in rats, vs. 72% with cimetidine at 100 mg/kg. A tablet formulation was prepd. from III 20, lactose 100, corn starch 36, cryst. cellulose 30, CM-cellulose Ca 10, and Mg stearate 4 g. Also prepd. were 110 I, 2 formulations, and 12 pyrazole intermediates.

AN 1989:594760 CAPLUS
DN 111:194760
TI Preparation and formulation of (pyrazolylmethylthio)benzimidazoles as antiulcer agents
IN Tanaka, Masaaki; Shinozaki, Katsuo; Niwa, Seiichi; Ogura, Kuniyoshi; Tanaka, Yoshiaki; Shimizu, Masao; Arai, Heihachiro
PA Zeria Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 56 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | JP 63313784 | A2 | 19881221 | JP 1987-256216 | 19871013 |

PRAI JP 1987-55429 19870312
OS MARPAT 111:194760
TI Preparation and formulation of (pyrazolylmethylthio)benzimidazoles as antiulcer agents
IT **123452-47-1P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of, as antiulcer agent)
RN 123452-47-1 CAPLUS
CN 1H-Benzimidazole, 2-[[(3,5-dimethyl-4-nitro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)


H
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CH2
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N
Me
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Me
NO2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a chronic condition, with 50-80% of patients experiencing recurrence within one year of completing initial treatment. In patients with erosive GERD, **proton-pump inhibitors** (PPI) provide faster healing and symptom relief than do H2-receptor antagonists and have become the treatment of choice. Rabeprazole is a new PPI with demonstrated efficacy in both the acute and maintenance treatment of erosive GERD. The primary objective was to compare efficacy and tolerability of rabeprazole and omeprazole in preventing relapse of healed erosive GERD. Secondary objectives included comparison of efficacy in preventing GERD relapse symptoms and in maintaining quality of life. In this multicenter, double-blind, parallel-group study, 243 patients with healed erosive GERD were randomized to receive rabeprazole 10 mg once daily in the morning (QAM) (N = 82); rabeprazole 20 mg QAM (N = 78); or omeprazole 20 mg QAM (N = 83). Endoscopies were performed at weeks 13, 26, 39 (if clin. indicated), and 52, or when symptoms suggested recurrence. Corpus biopsies were performed at each endoscopy, and antral biopsies were performed at study entry and exit. Rabeprazole 10 mg and 20 mg QAM were equiv. to omeprazole 20 mg QAM for all efficacy parameters. At week 52, relapse rates in the intent-to-treat populations were 5%, 4%, and 5% for rabeprazole 10 mg and 20 mg and omeprazole 20 mg, resp. All treatments were well tolerated. In conclusion, both rabeprazole 10 mg and 20 mg QAM are equiv. to omeprazole 20 mg QAM in preventing recurrence of erosive GERD.
AN 2000:324950 CAPLUS
DN 132:329729
TI Rabeprazole versus omeprazole in preventing relapse of erosive or ulcerative gastroesophageal reflux disease: A double-blind, multicenter, European trial
AU Thjodleifsson, Bjarni; Beker, Johannes A.; Dekkers, Cornelius; Bjaaland, Tone; Finnegan, Victoria; Humphries, Thomas J.
CS National Hospital of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland
SO Dig. Dis. Sci. (2000), 45(5), 845-853
CODEN: DDSCDJ; ISSN: 0163-2116
PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 30
RE
(1) Besancon, M; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P22438 CAPLUS
(5) Cloud, M; Dig Dis Sci 1998, V43, P993 CAPLUS
(6) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1998, V12, P789 CAPLUS
(7) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1999, V13, P179 CAPLUS
(8) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1999, V13, P49 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Objective: This paper examines the clin. pharmacol. of the **proton -pump inhibitors** (PPIs) and briefly reviews some comparative studies of these agents. Background: PPIs have emerged as the treatment of choice for acid-related diseases, including gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and peptic ulcer disease. Although these drugs-omeprazole, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, and rabeprazole-share a common structure (all are substituted benzimidazoles) and mode of action (inhibition of H+,K+-**ATPase** [**ATPase**]), each differs somewhat in its clin. pharmacol. Results: In comparative clin. trials found in MEDLINE, PPIs administered once daily produced endoscopic evidence of healing in >90% of patients with duodenal ulcer after 4 wk of treatment, in >90% of those with gastric ulcer after 6 wk of treatment, and in >90% of those with ulcerative or erosive GERD after 8 wk of treatment. Maintenance therapy with daily doses of a PPI has been shown

to be an effective means of preventing GERD relapse. PPIs also inhibit the growth of Helicobacter pylori, now recognized as an important factor in peptic ulcer disease, and, when administered in combination with antibiotics, provide the best treatment for eradication of the bacterium. Rabeprazole has a more rapid onset of H+,K+-**ATPase** inhibition than the other PPIs and, compared with omeprazole, a greater effect on intragastric pH after the first dose. Omeprazole and lansoprazole have a greater potential for drug-drug interactions than do pantoprazole and rabeprazole. Conclusion: Although the individual PPIs have similar efficacy in many cases, differences between them should be considered when choosing a treatment regimen.

AN 2000:287997 CAPLUS
TI The **proton-pump inhibitors**: similarities and differences
AU Horn, John
CS University of Washington School of Pharmacy, Seattle, WA, USA
SO Clin. Ther. (2000), 22(3), 266-280
CODEN: CLTHDG; ISSN: 0149-2918
PB Excerpta Medica, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 52
RE
(1) Adamek, R; Am J Gastroenterol 1998, V93, P1919 CAPLUS
(8) Chu, K; Am J Gastroenterol 1998, V93, P1436 CAPLUS
(9) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1998, V12, P789 CAPLUS
(10) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1999, V13, P179 CAPLUS
(11) Dekkers, C; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1999, V13, P49 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB Lansoprazole(L), pantoprazole (P), rabeprazole and RO-18-5364 (RO) are new benzimidazole derivs. which rival omeprazole (O) as **proton pump inhibitors** (PPIs) for treatment of ulcer disease. In this study, we compared the effects of these compds. on acid secretion and detd. their relative potencies in relation to their effect on [14C]-aminopyrine (AP) accumulation in isolated gastric glands. Inhibition of AP (1.2 .mu.Ci.bul.mL-1) accumulation was measured in rabbit isolated gastric glands. DbcAMP (1 mmol; stimulant of acid secretion) and Ro 20-1724 (0.1 mmol; a phosphodiasterase inhibitor) were added to the Eppendorf tubes contg. the PPIs and AP and dose-response curves were done for each drug after incubating for 5, 10 and 20 min at 37 .degree.C and AP accumulation was detd. using a scintillation counter. All the PPIs significantly ($P < 0.001$) inhibited acid secretion as demonstrated by the inhibition of AP accumulation in the isolated gastric glands. Min. inhibition occurred at a concn. of 0.001 .mu.mol for lansoprazole and omeprazole, 0.01 .mu.mol for rabeprazole and RO 18-5364 and 0.02 .mu.mol for pantoprazole. No differences were obsd. between PPIs with regards to the max. inhibition they produce. When expressed as a percentage inhibition of control at 10-min incubation and at concns. of 1 .mu.mol, L showed 85.6 .+-. 0.5, O 87 .+-. 0.5, P 83.2 .+-. 1.1, R 86.4 .+-. 1.1 and RO 87.8 .+-. 1.9 inhibition resp. When comparing the IC50 values, their relative potencies were different. Maximum potency was shown by L (0.007 .mu.mol) > O (0.012 .mu.mol) > R (0.018 .mu.mol) > RO (0.034 .mu.mol) > P (0.050 .mu.mol). All the new PPIs showed different potencies as inhibitors of acid secretion as evident from their IC50s. Extensive ulcer healing trials demonstrated comparable efficacy with a no. of studies indicating that symptoms relief are more rapid with P and L, while in this study L appeared to be the most potent in inhibiting AP accumulation in the isolated gastric glands.

AN 2000:262857 CAPLUS
TI Comparison of five antisecretory agents acting via gastric H+/K+-**ATPase**
AU Bastaki, Salim M. A.; Chandranath, Irwin; Garner, Andrew
CS Department of Pharmacology, UAE University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates
SO J. Physiol. (Paris) (2000), 94(1), 19-23

CODEN: JHYSEM; ISSN: 0928-4257
PB Editions Scientifiques et Medicales Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 18
RE
(9) Im, W; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1985, V126, P78 CAPLUS
(10) Konturek, S; Gastroenterology 1984, V86, P71 CAPLUS
(11) Kromer, W; J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1990, V254, P129 CAPLUS
(13) Larsson, H; Gastroenterology 1983, V85, P900 CAPLUS
(14) Morii, M; Biochem Pharmacol 1990, V39, P661 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB A method for the treatment of infectious gastrointestinal ulcer disease or infectious gastritis disease of microbially infected gastrointestinal tissue in a mammal involves administration of an antimicrobial amt. of an antimicrobial medicament which is cell wall constituent-inactivating by chem. reaction with cell wall constituents, endotoxin non-releasing, exotoxin-inactivating, or a combination thereof.
AN 2000:190931 CAPLUS
DN 132:231932
TI Taurolidine and/or taurultam against infectious ulcer or gastritis
IN Pfirrmann, Rolf
PA Ed Geistlich Sohne A.-G. fur Chemische Industrie, Switz.; Pett, Christopher
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 2000015232 | A1 | 20000323 | WO 1999-GB3030 | 19990913 |

W: CA, JP, RU
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRAI US 1998-154451 19980916
US 1999-316115 19990520
RE.CNT 4
RE
(1) Blenkharn, J; Surgical Research Communications 1987, P152
(2) Pett, C; WO 9934805 A 1999
(3) Pfirrmann, R; US 5210083 A 1993
(4) Pfirrmann, R; US 5593665 A 1997

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB **Proton pump inhibitors** (PPIs) block gastric acid secretion and may increase serum gastrin concn. The aim of this study was to det. whether fasting serum gastrin concn. predicts gastric acid suppression in patients on PPI therapy. Ambulatory pH monitoring with one pH probe in the distal esophagus and a second probe in the stomach was performed in patients with persistent symptoms of GERD despite PPI treatment. Upon completion of pH monitoring, blood was drawn for measurement of fasting serum gastrin concn. In all, 51 patients were studied: 26 on PPIs, 1 on H2-receptor antagonists, and 24 off acid suppression. Fasting serum gastrin correlated inversely with percent time of gastric pH <4 for all patients (r = -0.553) and for the subgroup of 26 patients on PPIs (r = -0.435). In patients on PPIs, an elevated gastrin (.gtoreq.100 pg/mL) was assocd. with gastric pH <4 for 25% of the time compared to 54% when the gastrin was normal. Therapeutic gastric acid suppression (gastric pH <4 for <50% of time) was present in 6 of 7 (86%) patients with an elevated fasting serum gastrin, compared with only 8 of 19 (42%) patients with a normal serum gastrin. In conclusion, there is a significant inverse correlation between the fasting serum gastrin concn. and gastric acid profile in patients with GERD. An elevated fasting serum

gastrin concn. while on PPI therapy suggests that gastric acid secretion is adequately suppressed.

AN 2000:162374 CAPLUS

DN 132:303711

TI Does fasting serum gastrin predict gastric acid suppression in patients on **proton-pump inhibitors**?

AU Bonapace, Eugene S.; Fisher, Robert S.; Parkman, Henry P.

CS Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA

SO Dig. Dis. Sci. (2000), 45(1), 34-39
CODEN: DDSCDJ; ISSN: 0163-2116

PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers

DT Journal

LA English

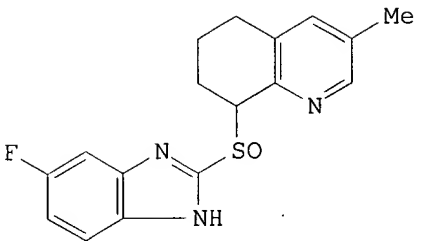
RE.CNT 19

RE

(1) Banerjee, S; Aliment Pharmacol Ther 1995, V9, P507 CAPLUS
(4) Fimmel, C; Gastroenterology 1985, V88, P1842 CAPLUS
(5) Fisher, R; Am J Gastroenterol 1997, V92, P263 CAPLUS
(9) Kuo, B; Am J Gastroenterol 1996, V91, P1532 CAPLUS
(11) Leite, L; Am J Gastroenterol 1996, V91, P1527 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 71 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
GI




I

AB Many 8-[(2-benzimidazolyl)sulfinyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolines were synthesized and examd. for their (H+ + K+) **ATPase ATPase** -inhibitory and antisecretory activities. These sulfinyl compds. could be considered to be rigid analogs of the 2-[(2-pyridyl)methylsulfinyl]benzimi dazole class of antisecretory agents. All the compds. tested were potent inhibitors of (H+ + K+)**ATPase**. Most of the compds. also inhibited histamine-induced gastric acid secretion in rats. Among them, 8-[(5-fluoro-2-benzimidazolyl)sulfinyl]-3-methyl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline (I) was found to have the most potent activity. The structure-activity relationships are discussed.

AN 1990:77040 CAPLUS
DN 112:77040
TI Studies on **proton pump inhibitors**. I. Synthesis of 8-[(2-benzimidazolyl)sulfinyl]-5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolines and related compounds
AU Uchida, Minoru; Morita, Seiji; Chihiro, Masatoshi; Kanbe, Toshimi; Yamasaki, Katsuya; Yabuuchi, Youichi; Nakagawa, Kazuyuki
CS Tokushima Res. Inst., Otsuka Pharm. Co., Ltd., Tokushima, 771-01, Japan
SO Chem. Pharm. Bull. (1989), 37(6), 1517-23
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 112:77040

L2 ANSWER 72 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB The choice of the stalk cell differentiation pathway in Dictyostelium is promoted by an endogenous substance, DIF-1, which is 1-(3,5-dchloro-2,6-dihydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-1-hexanone. It is also favored by weak acids and two inhibitors of the plasma membrane proton pumps of fungi and plants, diethylstilbestrol (DES) and zearalenone, and antagonized by ammonia and other weak bases, which promote spore differentiation. It has been proposed that the choice of differentiation pathway is regulated by intracellular pH and that DIF-1 itself is a plasma membrane proton pump inhibitor. Expts. showing that DIF-1 is not a plasma membrane proton pump inhibitor are reported. Diethylstilbestrol and zearalenone did inhibit the plasma membrane proton pump of Dictyostelium, and there was an excellent qual. and quant. correlation between the inhibitory activity of these agents, and of a no. of other substances, and their ability to divert differentiation from the spore to the stalk pathway. Thus, inhibition of the plasma membrane proton pump does shift the choice of differentiation pathway in Dictyostelium towards the stalk pathway, but DIF does not act by this route. A model is proposed for the actions of DIF and plasma membrane **proton pump inhibitors**

in which the differentiation pathway is controlled by the pH of intracellular vesicles rather than by intracellular pH itself. The model invokes a DIF- and proton-activated vesicular chloride channel whose opening permits acidification of the vesicles and lowers cytosolic Ca++ concn.

AN 1989:36608 CAPLUS
DN 110:36608
TI Plasma membrane proton pump inhibition and stalk cell differentiation in Dictyostelium discoideum
AU Gross, Julian D.; Peacey, Michael J.; Pogge von Strandmann, Ralph
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3QU, UK
SO Differentiation (Berlin) (1988), 38(2), 91-8
CODEN: DFFNAW; ISSN: 0301-4681
DT Journal
LA English

L2 ANSWER 73 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB P. falciparum digestive vacuoles contg. Fe3+ oxide granules were purified from parasite homogenates by centrifugation on discontinuous sucrose gradients. Digestive vacuole membranes prepd. by osmotic lysis and washed with KCl showed no detectable contamination by erythrocyte membrane proteins and only minimal contamination by nonvacuolar parasite proteins. Purified vacuolar membranes were 2.6-fold enriched in total parasite membrane **ATPase** activity. This **ATPase** was optimally active at pH 7 in the presence of >2 mM Mg2+. Ca2+ and Mn2+ were .apprx.80-90% as effective as Mg2+, and Zn2+, Co2+, and Fe2+ also exerted some stimulatory effect. The vacuolar membrane also hydrolyzed GTP, UTP, CTP, and ADP, but AMP and 3',5'-cAMP were hydrolyzed only one-tenth as effectively as ATP. The **ATPase** was unaffected by vanadate, ouabain, or oligomycin but was significantly inhibited by the **proton pump inhibitors** NEM and NBD-Cl. Of 6 antimalarial drugs tested, quinine and quinacrine were the most effective inhibitors and mefloquine was the least effective.
AN 1989:3408 CAPLUS
DN 110:3408
TI Purification of Plasmodium falciparum digestive vacuoles and partial characterization of the vacuolar membrane **ATPase**
AU Choi, Inpyo; Mego, John L.
CS Dep. Biol., Univ. Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, USA
SO Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. (1988), 31(1), 71-8
CODEN: MBIPDP; ISSN: 0166-6851
DT Journal
LA English

L2 ANSWER 74 OF 74 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AB A review with 43 refs. of newly developed antisecretory drugs (various substituted benzimidazoles) **proton pump inhibitors**. These inhibitors inhibit H+, K+- **ATPase** [9000-83-3] (proton pump) thereby inhibiting gastric H+ secretion. These inhibitors prevent the development of various exptl. ulcers and accelerate ulcer healing; some structure-activity relations are discussed.
AN 1986:218442 CAPLUS
DN 104:218442
TI Effects of gastric **proton pump inhibitors** on gastric secretion and peptic ulcers
AU Okabe, Susumu
CS Dep. Appl. Pharmacol., Kyoto Coll. Pharm., Kyoto, 607, Japan
SO Nippon Yakurigaku Zasshi (1986), 87(4), 351-60
CODEN: NYKZAU; ISSN: 0015-5691
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese

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INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **INCOMPLETE**
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PROJECTED ANSWERS:           55297 TO    61779

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L1            1 WO9601624/PN

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L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN   1996:171958  CAPLUS
DN   124:212082
TI   Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparations containing proton pump
inhibitor
IN   Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA   Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 2
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
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PI   WO 9601624         A1    19960125       WO 95-SE678       19950607 <--
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             MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ,
             TM, TT
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             LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
                                                SE 94-2431        19940708
     CA 2170644         AA    19960125       CA 95-2170644     19950607
                                                SE 94-2431        19940708
     CA 2170995         AA    19960126       CA 95-2170995     19950607
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     AU 9529938         A1    19960209       AU 95-29938       19950607
     AU 695971          B2    19980827
                                                SE 94-2431        19940708
                                                WO 95-SE678       19950607
     EP 723437          A1    19960731       EP 95-926055      19950607
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     CN 1134667         A     19961030       CN 95-190816      19950607
                                                SE 94-2431        19940708
     CN 1134668         A     19961030       CN 95-190819      19950607
                                                SE 94-2431        19940708
     JP 09502740        T2    19970318       JP 95-504249      19950607
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     HU 75934           A2    19970528       HU 96-574         19950607
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| US 5753265 | A | 19980519 | US 95-464774 | 19950622 |
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| ZA 9505546 | A | 19960108 | ZA 95-5546 | 19950704 |
| | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| ZA 9505547 | A | 19960108 | ZA 95-5547 | 19950704 |
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| FI 9601058 | A | 19960307 | FI 96-1058 | 19960307 |
| | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
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| | | | WO 95-SE678 | 19950607 |

PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1996:209687

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9601625 | A1 | 19960125 | WO 95-SE680 | 19950607 |
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| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | CA 2170644 | AA | 19960125 | CA 95-2170644 | 19950607 |
| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | CA 2170995 | AA | 19960126 | CA 95-2170995 | 19950607 |
| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | CN 1134667 | A | 19961030 | CN 95-190816 | 19950607 |
| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | CN 1134668 | A | 19961030 | CN 95-190819 | 19950607 |
| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | JP 09502741 | T2 | 19970318 | JP 95-504250 | 19950607 |
| | | | | SE 94-2431 | 19940708 |
| | | | | WO 95-SE680 | 19950607 |
| | HU 75934 | A2 | 19970528 | HU 96-574 | 19950607 |
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OS MARPAT 124:212082

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                                             WO 95-SE680       19950607
OS   MARPAT 124:212082

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FILE 'WPIDS' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
SESSION CONTINUES IN FILE 'CAPLUS'

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L2            2 CN1134667/PN

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L2   ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN   1996:209687  CAPLUS
DN   124:242320
TI   Multiple unit tabletted dosage form containing proton pump inhibitors
IN   Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA   Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1996:171958 CAPLUS
DN 124:212082
TI Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparations containing proton pump inhibitor
IN Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
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| | NO 9600948 | A | 19960307 | NO 96-948 | 19960307 |
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| | WO 95-SE678 | 19950607 | | | |

OS MARPAT 124:212082

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L3 2 CN1134668/PN

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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1996:209687 CAPLUS

DN 124:242320
TI Multiple unit tabletted dosage form containing proton pump inhibitors
IN Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

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L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1996:171958 CAPLUS
DN 124:212082
TI Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparations containing proton pump inhibitor
IN Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
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| OS | MARPAT 124:212082 | | |

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L1            1 WO9601624/PN

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L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
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DN   124:212082
TI   Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparations containing proton pump
inhibitor
IN   Bergstrand, Pontus John Arvid; Loevgren, Kurt Ingmar
PA   Astra Aktiebolag, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
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PATENT FAMILY INFORMATION:

FAN 1996:209687

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| PI | WO 9601625 | A1 | 19960125 | WO 95-SE680 | 19950607 |

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